

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردين تايمز يومية سياسية غير حزبية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"

## Assad receives Soviet message

DAMASCUS, July 12 (R). — Syrian President Hafez Assad today received a message from the Soviet leadership, official sources said. The message, contents of which were not disclosed, was delivered by Mr. Yuri Chernyakov, the Soviet Ambassador in Damascus. President Assad visited Moscow earlier this year for talks with Kremlin leaders on the latest developments of the Middle East situation and bilateral relations. The trip was followed by Syrian Defence Minister Mustafa Tlas going to Moscow for discussions on military cooperation. The Soviet Union is Syria's main arms supplier.

## Palestinian commandos responsible for Givataim fire

BEIRUT, July 12 (R). — The Palestinian commando movement today announced its responsibility for last night's blaze in Givataim, near Tel Aviv. A military spokesman quoted by the Palestine news agency Wafa, said the commandos planted a time bomb in the ground floor of a building in the settlement housing Israeli security men. He added that the bomb explosion, shortly before midnight, set the ground and first floors of the building on fire, destroyed three commercial stores and inflicted an unspecified number of casualties.

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## OPEC ministers meet in relaxed atmosphere

TOKHOLM, July 12 (R). — Thirteen of the world's top oil ministers today started their meeting in Sweden in a relaxed atmosphere after solving in advance a row over split prices. A spokesman for the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) said the conference, faced with an uncontentious agenda, was likely to adjourn tonight instead of lasting two days as scheduled. Oil prices, which are to remain unchanged for the rest of the year, were not listed for discussion, he added. But a date as expected to be set for the next session at which 1978 oil prices would be a key part of the agenda. A six-month split in OPEC prices was ended over the last two weeks when Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (JAE) brought their prices into line with those charged by the other OPEC countries. Unity was restored when Saudi and the UAE agreed late last month to a second set of five per cent while the rest of their OPEC partners abandoned plans to raise prices by another five per cent from the beginning of July. Most OPEC countries now charge an average price of 12.70 for a barrel of oil. Qatar Oil Minister Sheikh Abdul Aziz bin Khalifa Al Thani, who was today re-elected as OPEC president, said the ending of the two-tier price system symbolised a return to OPEC unity. The move proved that OPEC

was "capable of shouldering its responsibility towards its members and the whole world in the most rational and sensible manner," Sheikh Abdul Aziz added. The focus of the meeting was the relative values of the different crude oils produced by the OPEC states, according to the organisation's spokesman. Saudi Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani today told Swedish journalists he hoped oil prices would remain unchanged in 1978 if there was no general world economic recovery. But UAE Oil Minister Mana Al Otaiba, whose country supported Saudi Arabia in holding its prices down during the first six months of the year, said he thought prices were likely to increase in 1978. Iran's Mr. Amouzegar, who was interviewed with Sheikh Yamani, did not oppose the Saudi minister's views, the journalists added. OPEC officials said the oil ministers had expressed concern at the recent fall in the dollar's value in world financial markets, but were not formally discussing the issue. The dollar's decline in terms of the mark and the yen of more than five per cent in the past few weeks has about halved OPEC's 10 per cent oil price increase in terms of these two strong currencies, the officials noted. The major role played by German and Japanese companies in the industrialisation of OPEC nations, which buy much of their capital equipment from them, increases the importance for OPEC members of the dollar's value in yen or mark terms, officials noted. Two years ago OPEC seriously considered the possibility of pricing oil in Special Drawing Rights or in some similar basket of currencies, though payment would have continued in dollars. The proposal to protect the real value of OPEC oil revenues against fluctuations in the dollar's external value was finally dropped as the dollar recovered ground in foreign exchange markets. An OPEC spokesman said the ministers decided to hold their next meeting in the Venezuelan capital, Caracas.



FECH -- Dr. Jamshid Amouzegar, the Iranian Oil Minister, delivers his speech at OPEC meeting in Stockholm Tuesday. (AP wirephoto).

## Libya: Moves by Egypt, Sudan, Chad are a declaration of war

LONDON, July 12 (R). — The official news agency of the Libyan Jamahiriya, in a commentary on relations with Egypt and Sudan, said today that the Libyan people had the right and duty to strike first in an attack were feared from abroad. The political editor of the Arab Revolution News Agency (ARNA) said that recent Egyptian and Sudanese moves to curtail Libya's moves to terminate its policy with Chad against the Libyan Jamahiriya may be considered as a declaration of war against the jamahiriya. He added: "It is the right of the Libyan people and the duty of the jamahiriya to invoke the right of self-defence and to resort to armed attack in defence of its soil if it has been verified that it is the intention of the other parties to attack the jamahiriya."

The talks developed from last week's summit conference of the Organisation of African Unity. Col. Muammar Qadhafi's government sees the N'djamena talks as an attempt by Egypt and Sudan to form a common front with Chad against the Libyan jamahiriya, which has denied charges by all three governments of fomenting subversion in their countries. N'djamena recently accused Tripoli of occupying areas of northern Chad where the Libyan jamahiriya lays claim to 114,000 sq. kms. of territory which contains uranium and oil deposits. It also accused the Libyans of supporting the Front rebel movement there. ARNA today quoted a spokesman of the Foreign Affairs

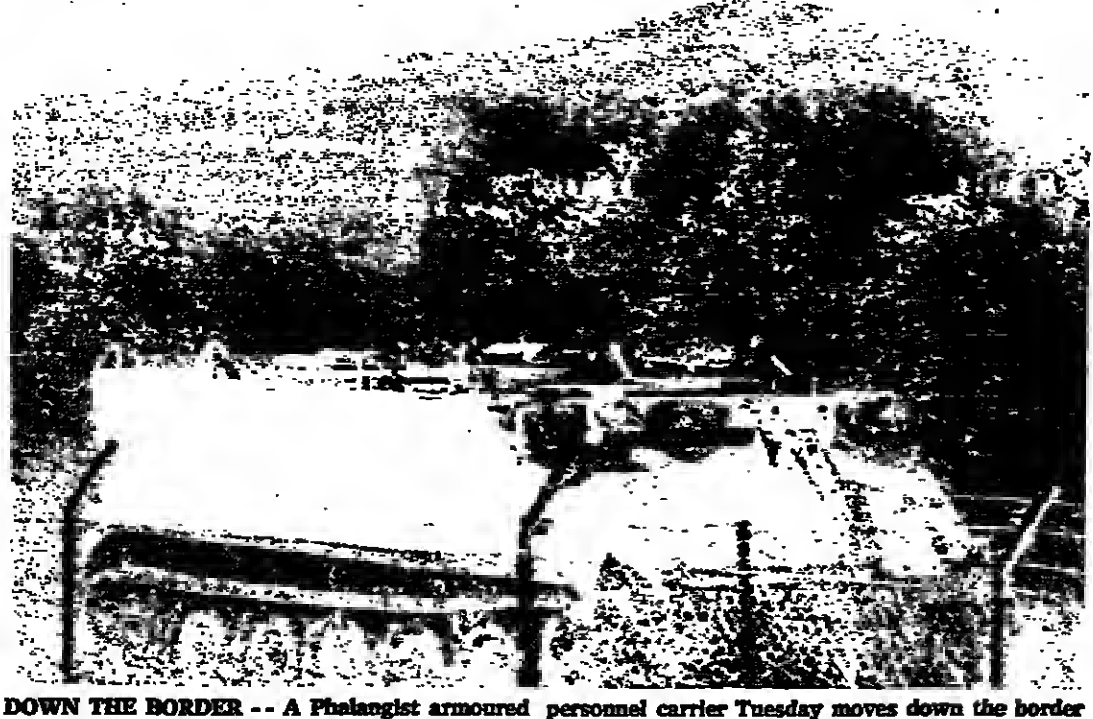
Secretariat in Tripoli as saying that the jamahiriya was doing all it could to reconcile the Chad government and Front. "But it seems that there are those who wish to interfere in the internal affairs, in a problem that concerns the Chadian people. The jamahiriya, which considers events in Chad as a purely internal matter, will not remain indifferent in case of any foreign interference in internal Chadian affairs from any quarters whatsoever." Cairo newspapers reported yesterday that Egyptian Vice President Mubarak's visit to Sudan was connected with "conspiracies hatched" by Col. Qadhafi in collaboration with some foreign forces against Chad. They did not elaborate.

## Gur: Israel strong enough to give up territory

TEL AVIV, July 12 (R). — Israel's chief of staff Lt. Gen. Mordechai Gur said today Israel was strong enough militarily to allow the country to give up occupied territory as part of a peace agreement. Addressing 1,000 delegates from the U.S. attending a convention of the Zionist Organisation of America (ZOA) Gen. Gur said that territory could be traded for peace despite the

growing might of the Arab countries. He said that the Israeli army had recently learned that Saudi Arabia was building new air force bases along its northern border, with the aid of American experts. Gen. Gur said Iraq was prepared to send five divisions, including about 1,000 tanks, to help in another Arab Israeli war.

One of the two people arrested in Aswan today, an engineer, was said to be a founder of the sect. He is married to the sister of the sect's leader, Mustafa Shukri, who was arrested on Friday. In Kuwait, the daily Al Watan reported that the sect has supporters in Kuwait from whom it receives substantial financial aid. The newspaper said that Kuwaiti authorities have contacted Egyptian security services over the activities of the sect, which recently distributed pamphlets in Kuwait.



DOWN THE BORDER -- A Phalangist armoured personnel carrier Tuesday moves down the border road on the Lebanese side of the border fence with Israel. (AP wirephoto).

## Calm reported in south Lebanon as hopes of solution revive

BEIRUT, July 12 (R). — Relative calm unprecedented over the past 10 days of artillery duels, prevailed today in Lebanon's southern region bordering Israel. Rightist and leftist-Palestinian forces have continued to pound each other in the volatile south, although fighting stopped in other parts of the country with the deployment of a peace-keeping force last November. Travellers from the region said that all was almost quiet in Bint Jbeil area, in southern Lebanon's central sector, today following intermittent exchanges overnight. There were only minor exchanges in the eastern sector between rightist-controlled Qle'a and Marjeyoun on the one hand and leftist-held Amoun and Khiam on the other. The western sector was totally calm. No reports of casualties were immediately available. Israeli warplanes this morning flew over a number of southern areas, including the market town of Nabatiyya and the port of Tyre. A number of deputies of the

Shiite sect to which most southern Lebanese Moslems belong discussed the situation in the area with Premier Selim Al Hoss today. A spokesman for the deputies -- members of a newly-formed group, the Front for Safeguarding the South -- told reporters the deliberations were satisfactory. "We have found a glimpse of hope which may keep the south out of danger and create a feeling of security among the inhabitants," he said. Hope that a solution would be found to end the prolonged controversy between Lebanese rightists and their leftist-Palestinian adversaries has been

voiced by Palestinian leader Hani Al Hassan. Mr. Al Hassan, political adviser to PLO leader Yasser Arafat, was quoted as saying in a statement published here today that he hoped "this week will mark the start of a serious move towards a new initiative to bring about a solution." Speaking after calling on President Elias Sarkis yesterday Mr. Al Hassan was quoted as saying in reply to a question on whether he had any contacts with the "Lebanese Front" of rightist leaders "there are important contacts which I expect to take place and of which I shall talk in time." He did not elaborate.

## Cairo police foil attempt to kidnap Press Union head

CAIRO, July 12 (Agencies) — An attempt by a Moslem extremist group to kidnap the chairman of the Egyptian Press Union, Mr. Youssef Sebali, was foiled 24 hours before it was due to have taken place, police sources said today. Mr. Sebali, a former army officer, is also board chairman and co-editor of the semi-official Cairo newspaper Al Ahram.

The group, Takfir Wal Hijra, or Society for Repentance and Flight from Sin, was accused of the kidnapping and murder of the former Egyptian Minister of Religious Endowments, Dr. Mohammad Hussein Zahabi. The police said the plan was seized in a flat where one of the top leaders of the group, Mr. Anwar Maamoun Sakr, was arrested last Saturday. They said it bore instructions saying "to be implemented tomorrow."

The police believed that Mr. Sebali, Secretary General of Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organisation (A.A.P.S.O.), was chosen because he lived in a quiet, remote area similar to that in which Dr. Zahabi lived. The sources said the documents showed that the group was planning to plant explosives in crowded areas such as Tahrir Square, in central Cairo, and other places. The sources said that more than 400 members of the group had been arrested so far, and a search was under way for former police officer Ahmad Tarek Abdul Alim, an expert at disguise, believed by police to have led the group which kidnapped Dr. Zahabi. Among those arrested was Dr. Wahideedin Soliman, a physician who told police interrogators that all Moslem religious leaders were atheists and that killing them was justified. Meanwhile, the Cairo daily Al Massa reported today that the trial by a military court of people allegedly involved in the kidnap would begin on Saturday. One of the two people ar-

## But should not be deployed yet Carter: Neutron bomb must be a U.S. option

WASHINGTON, July 12 (R). — President Carter said today he wants the neutron to be part of America's nuclear arsenal but has not decided yet whether to put the controversial weapon in the field. "I have not yet decided whether to advocate deployment of the neutron bomb," the president told a White House news conference. But he told reporters that before reaching a final decision to deploy the weapons in the field, he wanted to make a complete analysis and submit it to Congress. "The question is whether the neutron weapon should ever be used," Mr. Carter said. "They are there as an alternative." He said he thought the neutron bomb should be "one of our options." The weapon spews out a "death ray" of neutrons to kill or incapacitate anyone in a radius of about 1 km. But its blast and fall-out are minimal so buildings and equipment are spared and it could be used at shorter range than a normal tactical nuclear bomb with less danger to civilians and friendly troops. The president said the weapon had been under discussion for 15 to 20 years and was not new. Mr. Carter also said the neutron bomb did not affect Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) with the Soviet Union or any other negotiations. The U.S. hope for continuing moves towards peace were shared by the Soviet Union, he said. According to Defence Department officials, such weapons would be particularly valuable to the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) because they could be used close to front lines without endangering allied forces or nearby centres of population. Mr. Carter defended the deterrent value of the neutron bomb, but added that if any

nation launched an atomic attack, it "would come under heavy condemnation... unless the circumstances were extremely gross." He also expressed the fear that any use of the neutron bomb could lead to "world-wide holocaust."

The president emphasised that his administration was requesting more money for conventional forces from Congress, and said that with or without nuclear weapons, NATO had "adequate force strength to stop an invasion by Warsaw Pact forces."

## Carter: Palestinian state should be linked with Jordan

WASHINGTON, July 12 (R). — President Carter today repeated his view that any Palestinian entity "should be tied in with Jordan and should not be independent." Answering questions at the White House press conference, President Carter added that Egypt's President Anwar Sadat agreed with this stand. President Carter added however that Washington would not try to impose such links. He also said Egypt had "a few more troops" in the Sinai than it should, and the Egyptian leader had agreed to withdraw them.

On the Israeli side of the Middle East dispute, the president said he believed Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin "would be bringing with him an open mind" when he visits Washington later this month. Mr. Carter announced that Egypt is returning with full military honours the remains of 19 Israeli soldiers. The president said he had received a private message from Mr. Sadat authorising him to make the announcement.

Gen. Haig: NATO needs neutron bomb  
CASTEAU, Belgium, July 12 (R). — U.S. Gen. Alexander Haig, NATO's European commander, said today the Western alliance needed the neutron bomb to modernise its armoury. He spoke shortly before President Carter gave his press conference in Washington.

## PLO criticises attempt to impose link between Jordan, Palestinian state

BEIRUT, July 12 (R). — The Palestine Liberation Organisation today criticised attempts to impose a link between a future Palestinian state and Jordan without obtaining the consent of the Palestinians themselves. Mr. Yasser Abed Rabbo, head of the PLO's Information Department, was commenting on a statement by an Egyptian Foreign Ministry spokesman yesterday that President Sadat and His Majesty King Hussein had agreed at weekend talks in Alexandria that a future Palestin-

ian state should be linked with Jordan. Mr. Abed Rabbo said any talk by non-Palestinians about a Palestinian state and its link in advance with any other state, such as Jordan, was a "challenge to the Palestinian Arab unanimity." Such talk was a departure from the resolutions of the Arab summit conference held in Rabat in 1974, which considered the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, he added. Mr. Abed Rabbo criticised talk about setting up links between Jordan and a Palestinian state which had not yet been established before the reconvening of the Geneva Middle East peace conference. Such a move under present conditions will only result in engaging in bargaining over the exclusiveness of Palestinian representation," he said. The aim was to achieve a formula similar to that proposed by the United States and Israel in confining representation to Jordan or to a so-called joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to the Geneva conference," he added. The spokesman reiterated the PLO's position that PLO participation in any international conference on the Middle East and the Palestine problem can only take place on "an independent and equal basis."

## Nkomo calls for top-level talks with Britain on ending guerrilla war

LUSAKA, July 12 (R). — Rhodesian nationalist Joshua Nkomo today called for top-level talks with Britain on ending the territory's guerrilla war and indicated premier Ian Smith could attend as part of the British delegation. But he made clear at a press conference that he wanted his fellow guerrilla leader Robert Mugabe to have political and military power to supervise the switch to black majority rule -- a demand already rejected by Mr. Smith. "The present white minority government would have to be 'eliminated' because it was one of the causes of the war, he said. "The solution must be the transfer of power to the people of Zimbabwe through the liberation movement, the Patriotic Front." This could only come about "through an agreement between the forces locked in combat. This means the Patriotic Front representing the people of Zimbabwe and the British government being the colonial administration," he said, adding that the British could "bring the

(Rhodesian) regime with them" to any conference on these lines. Mr. Nkomo was speaking after Rhodesia negotiators John Graham of Britain and Stephen Low of the United States ended a second round of black-white contacts last weekend. The two men visited Lusaka and Salisbury to discuss a settlement package under which an independence constitution would be drawn up before a British-managed caretaker administration was installed to choose leaders of an independent Rhodesia. Mr. Graham and Mr. Low had said their talks in Salisbury went "very well" but a Rhodesian government spokesman today disputed this and said there was no hope of a settlement unless Britain had a complete change of mind on fundamental issues. Mr. Nkomo, dressed in a plain khaki uniform and gold-braided general's peaked hat, struck a conciliatory note at the open-air press conference, held in a grove of trees at his Lusaka offices. He said he was prepared to

discuss a wide range of "relevant issues" with Britain, and had requested a meeting with the British Foreign Secretary, Dr. David Owen. He made clear he had no major objections to the four points Britain wants enshrined in an independence constitution -- a democratically-elected government -- one-man, one-vote -- a bill of rights, and an independent judiciary.

Britain's Liberals submit bill against trade boycotts  
LONDON, July 12 (R). — A private bill to ban compliance by British firms with foreign trade boycotts such as that maintained by Arab states against Israel was introduced in parliament today. The bill was sponsored by Lord Evers, leader of the small opposition Liberal Party in the House of Lords, and backed by an all-party parliamentary committee opposed to boycotts. The bill's sponsors said it was along similar lines to recent United States and French legislation aimed against the Arab boycott of Israel and also followed the pattern of Canadian and Dutch practices over foreign boycotts. Nowhere does the draft mention the Arab trade boycott of Israel, however, and its backers said it had been drawn up with general principles in mind. The bill has little prospect of making progress due to lack of parliamentary time.

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## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Jordanian dailies, Tuesday, commented on the acts of political violence taking place in the Arab World, on Carter's concept of peace and on the futility for the Arabs to attend the Geneva conference.

AL RA'Y commented on the acts of political violence currently taking place in the Arab World. The paper said that these acts revert the Arab World to what it was 1,500 years ago when tribal feuds were dominant. The world has changed since then, the paper said, and the tribal mentality which was behind the English War of the Roses is no longer in existence for it has given way to electronic equipment, the laws of economic development and the intensive mobilisation of human potential.

The paper concluded that acts of political violence in the Arab World are tragic for two reasons:

1 - Arab differences on the top level deepen and touch the infrastructure of Arab society causing much suffering to the individual.

2 - The enemy of the Arabs is Israel who thus gets the chance to watch Arab potential being hied dry.

AL DUSTOUR said that Mr. Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's National Security Advisor, emphasised in his statements on the Middle East what Carter had already said to Zionist leaders. Mr. Brzezinski said that peace in the Middle East should consist of diplomatic, touristic and trade relations between Israel and the Arab countries.

The paper said that President Carter realises that this concept of peace is not acceptable to the Arabs since he himself had told the Zionist leaders that it would be difficult for the Arabs to accept such a vision of peace. The paper

asked why should President Carter envision such an impractical concept when he constantly tries to forge realistic policies on other international problems?

The paper added that President Carter's peace notion is "romantic" and impractical because the Middle East conflict has got more complicated over the past 30 years with all the animosity engendered by four wars. This hate cannot be obliterated by signing an agreement.

The paper concluded that the Arabs still have faith in President Carter, but his call to leap "from a state of war to a state of love" does not seriously contribute to bringing about peace.

AL SHAB' commented that the Likud bloc and the Democratic Movement for Change Party have agreed to organise the policy of settlements in Israel as a first step to convince the DMC to join Mr. Menachem Begin's cabinet. For Mr. Begin wants his cabinet to put on the guise of moderation to help him in his forthcoming talks with President Carter.

The paper continued that this Israeli manoeuvre did not bear fruit for the Israeli public works minister has said that withdrawal from the Golan Heights is not open to negotiations and the same goes for other Israeli statements on the status of the West Bank and Sinai.

The paper concluded that, concurrently with these statements, Israel has announced its readiness to attend the Geneva conference provided no preconditions exist. Knowing that the precondition of the Arabs is that the contestants should commit themselves to U.N. resolutions. The paper ended by asking why should the Arabs to Geneva at all?

## Photographers

The Jordan Times is interested in seeing the work of local photographers who would like to contribute to our photo feature "Look of the Land". Single black-and-white photographs noteworthy either for their subject content or artistic merit will be published, and the photographer will receive a name credit and financial compensation.

The Jordan Times is also interested in photo-stories of 5-10 black-and-white pictures on a single local theme or subject, with or without accompanying text. Payment is made according to the quality of the photographs.

There are opportunities for photographers who would like to contribute regularly to the Jordan Times on a free-lance basis. We are interested in seeing finished black-and-white prints only, preferably unmounted prints 10x14 cms or larger. Colour prints or slides and negatives cannot be considered.

If you have photographs you would like to submit for consideration, please bring them in person to the Jordan Times any evening (except Sunday) between 6:00-10:00 p.m., or send them by mail to: The Editor, the Jordan Times, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Any photographs sent by mail have to be retrieved in person, and photographs used or bought by the Jordan Times will become the property of the Jordan Times.

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# Ecevit's defeat has set back hopes for an early settlement in Cyprus

By John Bierman

NICOSIA, July 12 (R). — Hopes of a settlement to the problems of the divided island of Cyprus have been severely set back by the political turmoil in Turkey.

By a strange paradox of political life, there was a feeling almost of relief among Greek Cypriots when Turkish democratic leader Bulent Ecevit announced on June 6 that he had won an overall majority in the Turkish National Assembly.

Although it was Mr. Ecevit who ordered the Turkish invasion in 1974, it was widely believed in Greek Cypriot circles that he was the one Turkish politician with the ability -- and perhaps the wish -- to make genuine concessions.

As a result, the later news that Mr. Ecevit's victory claim was based on a mathematical miscalculation caused concern here. His eventual resignation, after losing his first vote of confidence in the National Assembly on July 3, plunged the Greek side here into gloom.

The effect on Turkish Cypriots is less clear. It is known that relations between Mr. Ecevit and the president of the self-proclaimed Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, Mr. Rauf Denkash, are not particularly cordial.

Most observers believe therefore, that Mr. Denkash is happier at the prospect of dealing with the rightwing Justice Party leader, Mr. Suleyman Demirel. Certainly Mr. Demirel's principal coalition partner, Mr. Necmettin Erbakan, leader of the nationalist-religious Salvation Party, has pursued an unrelentingly hawkish line on Cyprus, declaring that not an inch of the Turkish-occupied 36 per cent of the island should be handed back.

So, with Mr. Erbakan again in government in Ankara, Mr. Denkash can perhaps expect to be under considerably less pressure to compromise than if an Ecevit government had remained in office.

But if the Turkish Cypriot leadership is reasonably confident that they will be able to hold on to the territory they now control, they have little cause for complacency about the economic condition of their quasi-state.

While the Greek Cypriot economy continues to forge ahead -- with inflation down to two per cent -- the Turkish Cypriots find themselves paying twice as much as their Greek neighbours for a whole range of essential items.

A drastic shortage of foreign exchange is causing widespread shortages of imported consumer goods in the Turkish sector and, more important, a lack of essential spare parts for agricultural machinery has limited agricultural production

in the north of the island. In addition, the Turkish Cypriot private sector has failed to utilise and exploit the economic wealth left behind by the fleeing Greeks.

On the Greek side of the island, satisfaction with continuing economic success is offset by frustration over the deepening political stalemate. Many Greek Cypriots feel they are the victims of their own economic success.

"The more we produce and the higher standard of living we are able to provide for our people, the less attention the world will pay to our fundamental problem -- which is that the Turks are sitting on more than one-third of our land and refusing to budge," a leading Greek Cypriot businessman said recently.

In fact, the Cyprus problem and its international ramifications continue to be taken very seriously indeed by the United States and to a lesser extent perhaps by the European Common Market countries.

The trouble with the American interest, as many Greek Cypriots see it, is that it has the wrong motivation. The United States, they believe, wants a settlement not because it cares about the justice of the case but because it wants to resume the warm relationship it used to enjoy with its important NATO ally Turkey.

Whatever the Carter administration's motives, it is widely accepted here that American intervention remains the Greek Cypriots' best hope of getting concessions from the Turkish side.

## Vietnamese refugees: Indochina's growing humanitarian problem

By Graham Earnshaw

HONG KONG, July 11 (R). — The war in Indochina ended more than two years ago, but the flow of refugees from Vietnam continues at a rate which is alarming neighbouring Asian countries.

Many thousands of Vietnamese have fled their home country since the present exodus began in February, mostly in small craft or in cargo ships that picked them up off the coast of Vietnam.

In a recent speech in New York, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said that the new flow of Indochinese refugees should command the world's urgent humanitarian concern.

"Their numbers are growing at a rate of 1,500 a month. A few countries have done much to help these unfortunate people. Some nations, however, have turned their backs, leaving an increasing number of refugees to perish by drowning or disease," he said.

Thailand remains the main target for refugees from Vietnam, because it is the closest non-communist country. They have been arriving there by boat at a rate of more than 300 per month since March, and Thai officials are now very reluctant to let any more land.

With no end to the exodus in sight, other countries are also taking a much harder line. The United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) in Kuala Lumpur has had to come to the assistance of stranded refugees time and again. Japan, the Philippines and

the British colony of Hong Kong now give the refugees temporary entry visas only if UNHCR has agreed to arrange for their speedy resettlement in other countries.

Waiting Vietnamese refugees in Japan, mainly housed in monasteries, get a daily allowance from UNHCR of just over \$3.

Refugees in seaway vessels reaching Malaysia, which already has about 1,500 Vietnamese living in temporary camps, are given fuel and food and encouraged to go on to Australia or U.S. territories in the Pacific.

The refugees that make it to the coast of some neighbouring country are the lucky ones. Many refugee boats are unseaworthy and overloaded, and no one knows how many sink without trace.

The unwillingness of governments in the region to accept the refugees has also made ship captains who spot refugee boats in distress wary of helping them.

A Burmese ship that rescued 100 refugees off the coast of Vietnam in July last year sat outside Hong Kong harbour for more than three weeks before the government here agreed to give them temporary entry visas.

In June an Israeli container ship picked up 66 Vietnamese refugees and Taiwan, Hong Kong and Japan refused to accept them. Finally, Israel decided to take them.

Passing ships are obliged by the law of the sea to rescue those in distress, but refugees have told stories of ships ignoring them, refusing to rescue them or of giving them fuel and supplies and continuing on their way.

## First journalists visit Turfan, China for a glimpse at adapted ideology

By Peter Griffiths

TURFAN, China, July 12 (R). — The route to Turfan is a strip of melting tarmac across a lunar landscape of stony desert, salt-rimmed basins and shimmering mirages.

Deep in central Asia, Turfan is China's hottest, driest and lowest place -- yet it's a verdant oasis of sparkling streams, lush orchards and a very special culture.

With the first handful of foreign journalists permitted to visit Turfan -- barely 250 kms. north of the Lop Nor nuclear testing site -- I travelled by Japanese-made minibus under birdless skies across the grey, lifeless moonscape of Taklamakan Desert.

The dunes and wadis (dried up beds of rivers) stretch some 800 kms. to the mountain rim of high Tibet. No environment could be better suited to atomic testing.

The four-hour drive to Tur-

fan reveals the contrasts and paradoxes of China's biggest and least inhabited province -- the Sinkiang Uighur autonomous region.

From Urumchi, provincial capital, the road crosses scrub and grassy steppelands of the Dzungarian Plain, peopled by Kwaichs living in yurts (light tents) and dotted with mud-walled villages huddled around irrigation canals.

It climbs to the high passes of the Tien Shan (heavenly mountains), with plunging canyons between snow-capped peaks, Swiss-style Alps and raging torrents.

Felt yurts huddle in high pastures, high cheekboned men with higher boots, piercing blue eyes and a narrow smile sit unmoving on slim horses.

A proud Kirghiz watches the foreigners' convoy. Around him croak fluffy fat-tailed sheep. With black collar coat and psychedelic skullcap, he looks like an extra from an exotic film set.

South of the Tien Shan, Sinkiang's major climatic divide, the scene changes dramatically. Except for occasional abandoned caravanserais -- crumbling roofless walls once overnight halts for silk route camel caravans -- there is no sign of human hand along the forbidding northern fringes of the Taklamakan.

Temperatures soar, baking wind sears the skin and bus windows must be shut. The red-straight ribbon of road looks as though it leads to the rim of the earth.

The first sight of Turfan is a shimmering splash of emerald green on the grey horizon. Floating in a heat haze, the domed roof of a mosque comes into view. Altogether 148,000 people live here and over 80 per cent are Moslem Uighurs.

Local leader Ibrahim Abraham (his round eyes and Kurdish-style dress reminiscent of the men of eastern Turkey) explained that only the older Uighurs still worship Allah.

"Young people, after studying Mao, Marx, Lenin and Engels do not visit the mosque." A Han Chinese official translated from Turic to Mandarin.

In a vine-shaded courtyard Mr. Abraham, Vice Chairman of the Turfan Revolutionary Committee, told us the oasis is 154 metres below sea level and almost rainless. The thermometer registered 45 degrees centigrade in the shade.

Nicknamed "the oasis of fire," Turfan's seven communes and state farms depend on underground Karez irrigation canals to channel vital water up to 170 kms. from the Tien Shan.

The development and expansion of the Karez system, in parts 1,700 years old, is said to have enabled the doubling of irrigated land since 1950.

Half an hour's drive from Turfan is an object lesson in water's indispensability, as 2 million square metres of roofless adobe ruins are all that's

left of the once-thriving silk route city of Kaochang.

Founded 2,000 years ago, its eroded palaces and temples have been a ghost town for eons since the 13th century when an underground river changed course.

Turfan has been spared much of the inundation by Han Chinese sent to Sinkiang since 1960 for strategic and economic motives.

Moslem Uighurs, the most numerous of the province's nationalities, are five million of Sinkiang's 11 million population. Hans come next with four million. In Turfan, however, there are only a handful of eastern Chinese, mostly officials.

Here they had almost all learned Uighur and like Hans in other parts of Sinkiang, stressed "respect for local habits and customs" in talks with foreigners.

Non-Hans are permitted to marry younger and can have as many children as they wish -- unlike easterners.

Despite the apparently liberal cultural environment, it was clear Peking rules its far west with a firm ideological hand.

Sitting cross-legged on rich Sinkiang carpets, sipping tea under fruit trees and vines, Uighur commune officials recited word-perfectly their ritual denunciation of "the gang of four" and praised "wise leader Chairman Hua."

The litany, so familiar from "brief introductions" in China proper, sounded even less convincing from these proud, individualist men with strange faces and a strange language.

On one farm I was captivated by six beautiful Uighur girl dancers in many waving hands and flying skirts. Not in communist China, the dance was called "love the party" and expressed profound emotion over the correctness of the political line of the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

Despite the propaganda, minority performances seen in seven days in Sinkiang were always impeccably executed and entertaining. In Urumchi the cultural menu was topped by a brilliant feast of singing and dancing by the Sinkiang Nationalities Ensemble.

Just returned from a Middle Eastern tour, the group -- which included satirical Kirghiz mandolinists, high-kicking Kazakh and pretty Har'gin singers -- gave the most polished performance I had seen in two-and-a-half years in China.

One channel of Maoist propaganda was rather less subtle. Muezzin calls to the faithful for prayer have been replaced by blaring un-Uighurlike revolutionary music from the loudest street loudspeakers I have yet heard.

Inhabitants of the low, stucco-weathered buildings of Turfan town awake to the tune "the East is red" at five a.m. Throughout the day they converse in competition with metallic recitals of Maoist scriptures in Uighur and Mandarin.

Not until 10 at night, do the last decibels of the international herald a blissful silence.

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# Black, hot and sweet... that's the admirably glittering and flamboyant Brazil Tropical

A show just like coffee... Black, hot and sweet... surely the happiest, brightest and sunniest performance that Amman has ever seen. This is how Brazil Tropical appears. And Brazil Tropical brings with it all the colour, rhythm and glamour of the capital of the samba. This group gave its premiere at the Palace of Culture Monday. You too can see it at the same venue Wednesday and Thursday night.

By Irene Ramadan Special to the Jordan Times

Brazil Tropical is a part of the Carnival a Rio, which is bringing the world, getting a tremendous reception wherever it performs. It is composed of a group of twenty girls -- sometimes very untidy dressed and sometimes wearing fabulous costumes. Their partners are handsome, young boys, who have danced their blood. There are also very talented singers, acrobats, jugglers, cowboys and cowgirls and a fashion parade of sumptuous, ornamental Brazilian costumes. The Brazilian artists offer a neat package show of lively entertainment based on dance with interludes of semi-pop songs. A succession of beautiful girls, each one more attractive than the other, makes up the extravaganza. The spirit is drawn from the very heart of Brazilian popular art which is admirably stinging and flamboyant and which results from the merging of different civilisations: South American, African and European.

black coronation ceremonies: Capoeira, or when the girls dance the samba to stop a fight between young boys; and Praxada de Reda, a ritual performed by fishermen and their wives to please the goddess of the sea.

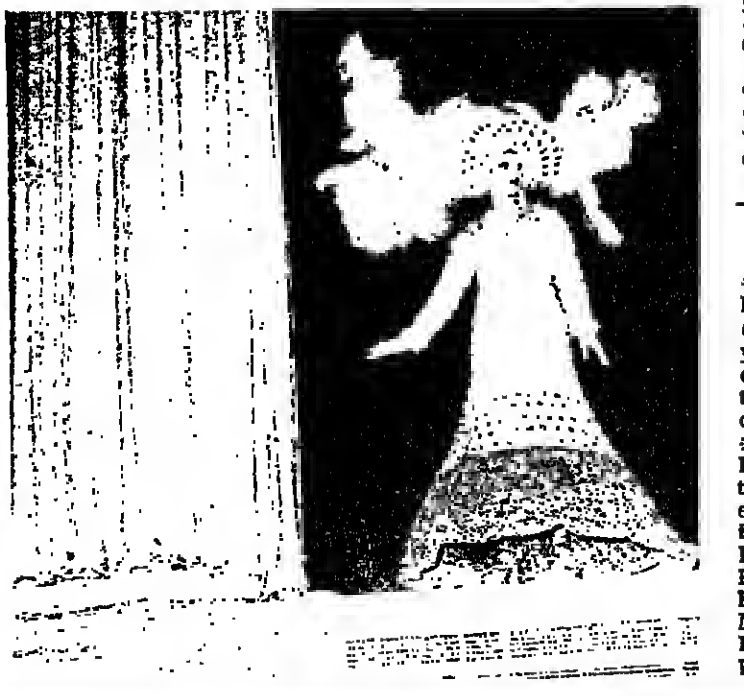
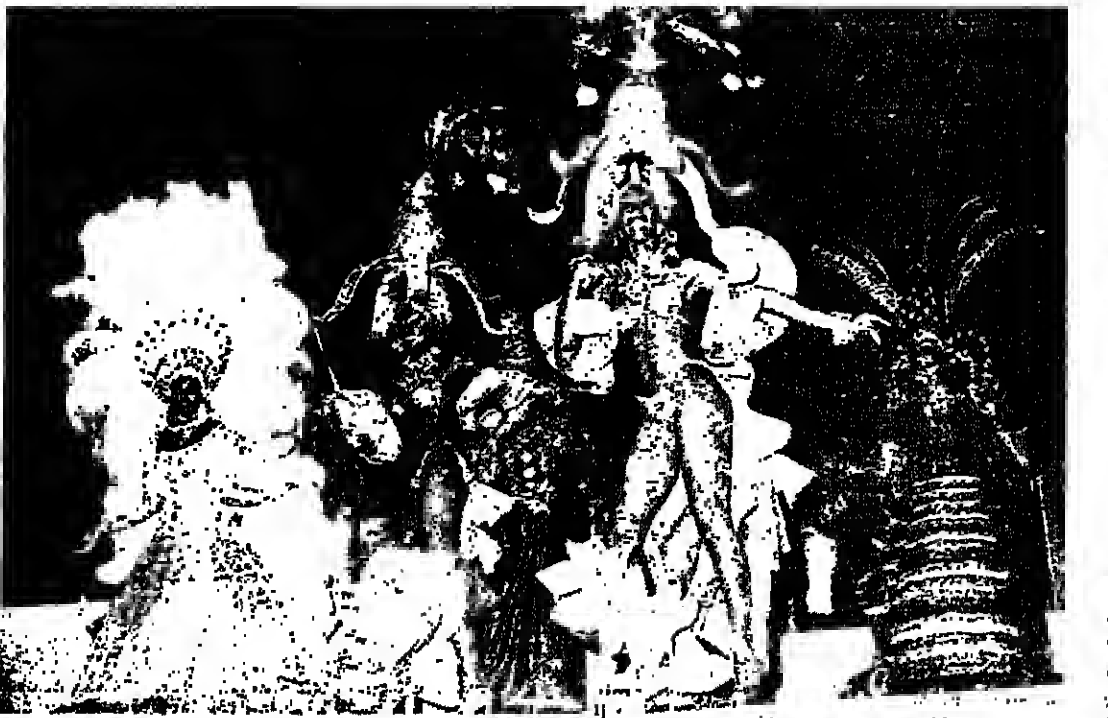
The show is no earnest apology for primitive song, dance and ritual. Its sponsors call it "a spectacular revue extravaganza."

The Financial Times described it all this way: "Carmen Miranda fans, I imagine, have already rallied to the Brazilian cause: The irresistible rhythms of the samba and the promise of headgear made up of a hundred fruit salads are there to remind them of past glories... And there are cohorts of girls teetering on platform soles, bearing up wonderfully well under pineapple hats and feathers and fringing enough glitter to outfit an entire formation dancing regiment."



All photos by Yusef Al Allan

This melting pot has not only produced such sumptuous rhythms and carnivals, but also certain rituals. The African soul omnipresent -- with all its numeness -- in almost all the Brazilian songs and dances. The programme presented in Amman includes the following: Samba Negreino, a samba dance which evokes the nostalgia of the slaves; Lundu, the name of a dance first performed in Bahia in 1822 when Brazil won independence; Batuqada, a musical recital; Cangaceiros, a reminder of the romanticism of the cangaceiros, those tender highwaymen; Maculele, the dance of the sugar cane; Berimbo, a typical musical instrument in Brazil; Capoeira de Tor, a game which consists of finding on your hands; Maratu, a reminiscence of the



## JORDAN BEGINS TO COOL DOWN

AMMAN (J.T.). — The heat wave, which has slowed Jordan down over the past few days, began to wear off Tuesday evening.

Sources at the Meteorological Department said that temperatures were the highest in Jordan for three years.

Temperatures in Amman Monday reached 39 degrees C in the shade and 47 in the sun.

Temperatures reached 43 degrees in the shade and 52 in the sun in Aqaba and the Jordan Valley.

The sources said the highest temperature ever recorded was in 1953, when it reached 43 degrees in Amman.

They stated that a hot air front from India, which also crossed Iran, Iraq and the northern Arabian Peninsula, led to the dramatic rise in temperature.

## 4 injured in kerosene stove blaze

AMMAN (J.T.). — Four people were injured when a fire broke out at a car lubricating station in the Midrar area here Monday. It caused damage estimated at more than JD 50,000.

The fire, which spread to nearby buildings, took three hours to extinguish. A total of 18 fire engines rushed to the blaze from Amman, Madaba and Zarqa. The fire brigade at Amman airport was also called out.

The fire is reported to have started when a kerosene stove caught fire as a worker at the station was preparing his afternoon tea. Lubricating oil in the station spread the blaze.

The acting Director General of Amman's Civil Defence Department, Maj. Gen. Turki Hindawi, personally supervised the operation. Traffic police closed all roads leading to the site of the fire.

## Australian M.P.s arrive today

AMMAN (JNA). — An Australian parliamentary delegation arrives here from Syria Wednesday afternoon on a five-day visit during which its members will meet with King Hussein and Prince Hassan.

They will also meet with Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Speaker of the Upper House Bahjat Talhouni and a number of senators.

The delegation's visit to Jordan is part of a tour to Arab countries to get familiarised with the views of their leaders on the Middle East conflict.

## NATIONAL NOTES

\* AMMAN. — His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday received Col. Sheikh Sultan Ibn Zayed Al Nahayyan, Commander of the western part of the United Arab Emirates, who is on a visit to Jordan.

\* AMMAN. — His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday visited the General Army Headquarters where he met Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Lt. Gen. Zaid Ibn Shaker. The King was accompanied by Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran and Chief of the Royal Court Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf.



Her Highness Princess Basma listens to details of a summer camp for 60 orphans, which she opened at Amman Training Centre Tuesday. (JNA photo).

## PRINCESS BASMA OPENS SUMMER CAMP FOR ORPHANS

AMMAN (JNA). — Her Highness Princess Basma opened a summer camp for orphan girls at the UNRWA Training Centre in Amman Tuesday morning.

The camp will teach 50 orphan girls certain artistic, social and sporting skills. It will also include theoretical and practical lessons in home economics and the organisation of libraries.

Lectures will be delivered by teachers from the Amman Training Centre, Haya Cultural Centre and officials from the Ministry of Culture and Youth.

Princess Basma toured the various sections of the camp, which consist of an arts workshop, library and home economics section.

Two British social workers will help their Jordanian counterparts supervise the camp.

The opening ceremony was attended by the director of social affairs at the Ministry of Labour, the under-secretary of the Ministry of Development and Reconstruction and UNRWA officials.

## Egypt's ambassador here states Hussein, Sadat talks fruitful

AMMAN (JNA). — The Egyptian Ambassador to Jordan, Mr. Ahmad Ezzat Abdul Latif, Tuesday described His Majesty King Hussein's talks with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat as successful and fruitful.

Mr. Abdul Latif, who was commenting on the talks between the two leaders, told reporters that the King's visit was received enthusiastically by both Egyptian officials and the public.

Talks revealed the identical viewpoints held by the two leaders, he added.

Mr. Abdul Latif said President Sadat had explicitly called for the existence of a clear relationship between Jordan and a future Palestinian entity. This would be worked out by the two sides prior to the convening of the Geoeva conference, he stated.

The Egyptian ambassador concluded by saying that the two leaders had expressed their satisfaction at Egyptian-Jordanian relations and had reiterated the necessity of strengthening them.

## Ministry to provide common services for Irbid villages

IRBID (JNA). — The Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs plans to provide common public services to a number of neighbouring villages in the Irbid area, Mr. Ibrahim Ayyoub said Tuesday.

The minister, who was speaking during a visit to a number of villages in Irbid Governorate, added that this plan will be developed during a seminar to be held here next month.

The seminar, to be presided over by His Highness Crown

Prince Hassan and attended by mayors and municipality officials of villages in the Irbid vicinity, will discuss the general situation of municipalities in that area and the feasibility of setting up common public services for the benefit of a group of villages in one neighbourhood.

Minister Ayyoub's tour included visits to the villages of Kafarsoum, Samar and Saham. He also opened the new JD 22,000 municipality building at the village of Saham.

## Minister of supply visits South Korea

SEOUL, July 12 (R). — Minister of Supply Marwan Qasim arrived here today for a short visit to study the possibility of importing supply commodities.

He was the first Cabinet member ever to visit this country.

South Korea increased its exports to Jordan from \$1.8 million in 1975 to \$11 million last year, but exports to South Korea amounted to only \$334,000, according to official Korean figures.

Mr. Qasim will call on Prime Minister Choi Kyu-hah, Deputy Premier Nam Duck-woo, Construction Minister Sin Hyung-sik and Agriculture and Fisheries Minister Choi Kak-kyu. He will also tour shipyards.

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# Spain devalues peseta

MADRID, July 12 (R). — Spain today devalued the peseta as a first step by the newly elected government to bolster the country's sagging economy.

The Bank of Spain said it would let the peseta float down to a point amounting to a 19.9 per cent devaluation.

It fixed the new intervention rate at 87.30/87.50 pesetas to the dollar. This compares with a rate of 69.89/70.09 pesetas to the dollar when the market closed last Friday.

The devaluation will cut holiday costs for the millions of foreign tourists who flock to Spain.

The peseta has been floating since 1974, with the Bank of Spain intervening to support it when it drops to a certain level. The government last night decided to adjust the peseta's parity as part of a wide programme to revive the economy.

It said the establishment of a realistic rate of exchange for the peseta was a first inevitable measure.

Spain resumed foreign exchange dealings following the devaluation this morning. They were suspended yesterday.

while the week-old cabinet of Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez met to decide its political and economic programme after Spain's general elections last month.

After the effective devaluation of the peseta, the principal currencies were quoted in the Spanish Foreign Exchange Market as follows:

U.S. dollar — 87.07/87.33  
 French franc — 17.59/17.67  
 Pound sterling — 149.39/150.39  
 German mark — 38.01/38.21  
 Swiss franc — 36.01/36.20  
 Japanese yen — 32.95/33.11

# U.S. agency questions sale of AWACS planes to Iran

WASHINGTON, July 12 (R). — A U.S. congressional agency report has questioned a proposed \$1.2 billion sale of seven radar surveillance aircraft to Iran, government sources said yesterday.

The General Accounting Office (GAO) report, which will be made public later this week, reached no definite conclusions on the sale of the Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) planes, the sources said.

However, the report said Congress should investigate several aspects of Iran's purchase of the controversial plane, whose powerful downward-searching radar can see 320 kms. into enemy territory.

The sources said the GAO questioned the location of such an advanced technology plane so close to the Soviet Union, and asked whether it was wise to allow the AWACS to increase the offensive capability of Iran's fighter force.

# Carter rejects proposal to sell Alaskan oil to Japan

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AFP). — President Jimmy Carter's week-end decision against shipping some Alaskan oil to Japan will oblige the oil companies to speed up their efforts to build a pipeline linking the U.S. West Coast with the interior of the country.

James Schlesinger, the president's adviser on energy, believes that this will be the main advantage of the decision not to exchange part of the Alaskan petroleum for Middle East oil intended for Japan.

As the West Coast refineries could not handle more than 700,000 barrels a day out of a daily production calculated at 1,200,000 barrels, the decision implies that more than half the Alaskan crude oil will have to be routed through the Panama Canal to the Gulf of Mexico or the West Coast.

But, once the oil reaches the canal, it will have to be transferred to smaller tankers to pass through the waterway, which will increase the cost of transport.

President Carter's move was dictated by political considerations. The White House advisers explained that, however advantageous economically an exchange with Japan might be, it would hamper current efforts to make Congress agree to an energy programme based on the notion of a shortage.

Mr. Schlesinger recalls that the U.S. administration was even considering a plan to ration petrol to counter any possible interference with supplies, such as another Arab embargo on oil shipments.

# Venezuela initiates sweeping anti-inflationary measures

MARACAY, Venezuela, July 12 (R). — Oil-rich Venezuela has proclaimed sweeping measures to restrict consumer and government spending.

But President Carlos Andres Perez, announcing the anti-inflation moves in a speech to businessmen here Sunday night, discounted reports that Venezuela might devalue the bolivar or introduce foreign exchange controls. President Perez said: "A nation with foreign reserves of \$9.28 billion cannot fear any economic upheavals."

In the 12 months ending on April 31, Venezuela's consumer price index rose 7.4 per cent.

The new measures include credit restrictions, price controls and a reduction of the government payroll.

Public credit for construction will be restricted to new home building. A limit has been set on profits in real estate dealings.

Use of credit cards to finance consumer purchases has been banned and new cars bought on credit must be paid for within two years.

Banks will have to keep minimum reserves of 75 per cent against official deposits and 50 per cent against deposits of non-residents, Senor Perez said.

# U.S., EEC make commitment to form new world trade pact

BRUSSELS, July 12 (R). — The United States and the European Common Market yesterday made their first firm political commitment to reach a new world trade pact for the next decade, President Carter's Special Trade Representative Robert Strauss said here.

Mr. Strauss told a press conference that this was probably the most significant day in the history of the Tokyo round of negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Mr. Strauss, who had talks with EEC Commission President Roy Jenkins and the commissioners for industry and agriculture, said the two sides had agreed on a timetable to

complete the Tokyo round of negotiations by early next year.

Launched in September, 1973, the Tokyo round involves 97 rich and poor countries in a joint attempt to liberate the flow of world trade to mutual advantage.

A procedural dispute between the U.S. and the EEC over farm products, had at one stage jeopardised the whole round.

Mr. Strauss said that agriculture problems would be negotiated parallel with talks on industrial tariff cutting, and the result of both sessions would be inserted as part of the final package.

He said it was hoped to have a preliminary accord on

the Tokyo round by next January 15 and that detailed trade offers could be finalized within 90 days of that date.

The U.S. representative said: "I think what we have agreed today brushes aside the procedures and got rid of some of the ghosts and bogeymen."

He said that for the first time the U.S. and EEC had made a firm political commitment towards reaching a new pact which will shape world trade for the next decade.

Senior EEC officials will attempt to draw up details of a four-phase timetable for the GATT negotiations during talks in Washington later this week. The plan will then be put to EEC foreign ministers at their meeting here on July 25.

# British Airways, Air France seek to stop ban on Concorde

NEW YORK, July 12 (R). — Lawyers for British Airways and Air France will today try again to convince a U.S. court to admit the Concorde supersonic jetliner to New York's Kennedy Airport.

Having won their case in May, only to lose on appeal in June, the two state-owned airlines are seeking to stop a 16-month ban on Concorde by the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, which operates Kennedy Airport.

The airlines contend that the Port Authority's delay in setting noise rules for the Anglo-French plane has been unreasonable.

The latest hearing stems from a U.S. appeals court decision last month which said the Port Authority had the right to set noise limits on Concorde — a right denied by a lower court judge in May — but which also said the Authority must be reasonable in setting such standards.

Judge Milton Pollack whose ruling in favour of Concorde was rejected by the appeals court, is again hearing the case.

The Kennedy authorities first banned Concorde on March 11, 1976, just a month after former U.S. Transportation Secretary William Coleman authorised a 16-month test for the plane at Dulles Airport, outside Washington, and at Kennedy.

Since then, the Port Authority has twice extended what it called a temporary ban pend-

ing further studies of the jetliner's noise.

The latest extension came last Thursday, when the Port Authority commissioners heard results of an independent study of Concorde's noise. Based on that study, Chairman Alan Sagner said more time was needed to gauge the effects on houses under Concorde's flight path of noise made on takeoff and landing.

The latest delay dismayed not only the two airlines, but local opponents of the plane as well. People living near Kennedy, who say the noise will make their lives unbearable, fear that Judge Pollack's earlier decision is an indication that he will rule against the Port Authority in today's case and order the plane admitted.

These opponents were preparing their own legal case aimed at forcing the Port Authority to come to a final decision on Concorde.

It is not known when Judge Pollack will rule on the latest case. Yesterday Judge Pollack ordered the Port Authority to hand to the court the notes of last Thursday's meeting.

Attorneys for the Authority argued that no official notes were taken and papers available were personal notes of the Authority's commissioners.

But Judge Pollack said he would look over the notes before turning them over to the airlines. They had requested them to help their court argument.

Mr. Carter's decision will hit the oil companies hard, in particular British Petroleum (B.P.). For, unlike Exxon and Atlantic Richfield, B.P. does not have the refining capacity to process its share of Alaskan oil (600,000 barrels a day), over-seas emphasised.

B.P. will have to route all its oil through the Panama Canal and it will have to bear the entire increase in cost, \$2 per barrel.

## News Focus

# Venezuela plans to diversify, aware of depleting oil supply

Venezuela's principal industry is oil, the export of which contributes more than 95 per cent of the country's foreign exchange earnings. But with its great wealth it also has much poverty. The government, mindful that the oil will be exhausted one day, is determined to diversify its economy. It is looking to the tropical plains country along the River Orinoco where it plans to develop a modern livestock industry. The area also has mineral resources. It could support many of the millions from the country's overcrowded cities.

twice within the last three years and now worth about 27 cents, is one of the world's most stable currencies.

Yet national problems abound. Within miles, and sometimes within the shadow, of the ultramodern steel-and-glass skyscrapers of Caracas and Maracaibo, shanty towns — and ranchos as the Venezuelans call them — as bad as any in the hemisphere continue to mushroom out in all directions. Living conditions are even worse in the rural areas.

By Peyton Johnson

**BARINAS, Venezuela, (Gemini)** — The oil that completely dominates Venezuela's economy will not last forever, so the government is looking more and more to long-neglected areas like the Llanos del Orinoco, or tropical plains country, for the nation's future development.

"We have to diversify our economy both to build a better future and to achieve a more equitable distribution of the national wealth," an official of the Ministry of Development told me. "We have too many people in our cities and not enough in the countryside. Hence the high priority we are giving to areas like the Llanos."

This vast grassland lying between the Andes and the Orinoco River is Venezuela's natural and traditional cattle country. About five million of the national herd of seven million head — mostly of the Zebu type — are already in the Llanos.

Money for developing a bigger and better livestock industry is hardly lacking. Venezuela, the world's third largest oil-exporting nation, earned some \$10 billion from oil last year.

"Sometimes I think we have more money than we know what to do with," a llanero cattleman said. "We lack the channels, the technology and the trained people to get us moving as fast as we would like. Venezuela is a living paradox. You might call us the poorest rich people, or the richest poor people, or all Latin America."

Though the Llanos, some 600 miles long by 200 wide, make up more than 30 per cent of the country's 352,143 square miles — an area about twice the size of California — they hold less than 15 per cent of Venezuela's 12 million citizens.

The Llanos have not been of major economic importance to Venezuela since oil was discovered at Lake Maracaibo in 1917. Now the government has ambitious plans for changing that situation.

"We have a lot going for us", a veteran llanero said. "We are rich in untapped minerals. We have plenty of virgin land. We even have some oil. Above all, we have the best grazing land in the country. If our country is to develop a really adequate modern livestock industry, this is the place to put it."

Most Venezuelan and international livestock experts agree.

The booming oil industry absorbs less than five per cent of the national work force, which means unemployment and underemployment are a running sore. Education and housing are perennial problems.

Venezuela has an annual population growth of 3.6 per cent, one of the highest in the world. Every year just under 100,000 new workers enter the labour market. Finding jobs for anywhere near that many has so far been beyond the nation's means.

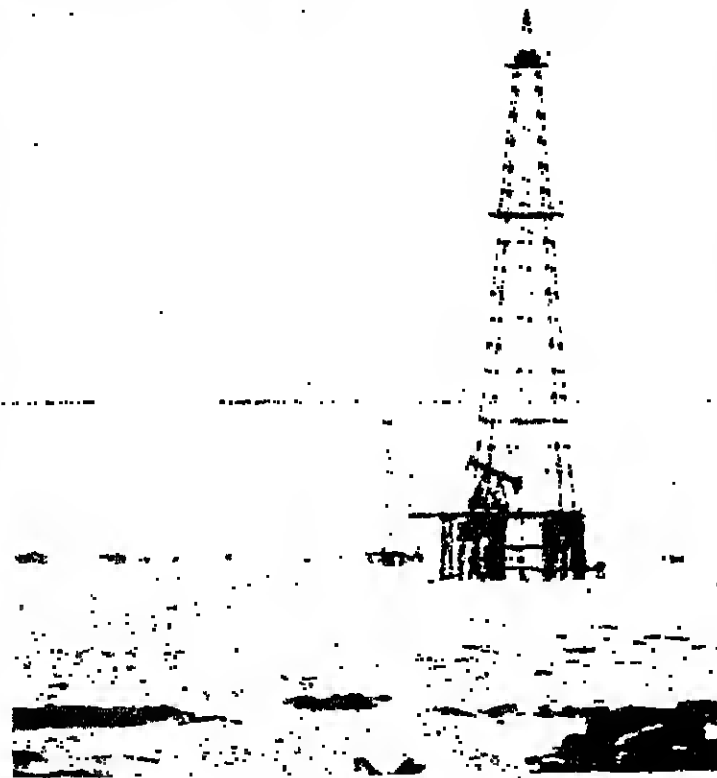
A particularly acute problem is protein malnutrition. Some 40 per cent of Venezuela's school-age children, and 35 per cent of pre-school age children, suffer growth retardation due to poor nutrition. The problem is all the more grave in a nation where 53 per cent of the total population is under the age of 18.

"Venezuela needs to develop its livestock and dairy industries as fast as possible," said Dr. Foster Hamblin, of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), manager of a cattle project in the Llanos jointly financed by the government and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Dr. Hamblin believes that given time the country can become self-sufficient in both meat and milk.

"The government has the money and the llaneros have the know-how" he said. "It won't be easy, of course."

Few in the country would argue with that. Though most of them are cattlemen by tradition, the llaneros have always worked against great odds. Their flatlands are varied only here and there by mesas, or slight upthrusts of the grass-



Oil derricks jut up from the waters of Maracaibo, Venezuela's oil lake.

lands. From January to May, the dry season, drought often hits the Llanos. From June to October heavy rains flood out many of the best grazing areas.

Periodically whole slices of the plains are under water. Then the llaneros must drive their cattle into the hills or through the flood waters from one mead to another.

Much has already been accomplished. Government-built dams have turned many formerly high risk areas into stable year-round grazing lands as well as opening up new lands for cultivation. The FAO/UNDP project has had considerable success in introducing new hardier and more nutritious grasses into the Llanos.

Another United Nations project being carried out by the government and the World Food Programme (WFP) is making enriched milk available to a quarter of a million school children five times a week throughout the country. A nutrition education campaign for mothers complements this effort.

"There is no doubt that this

project has been a big help in combating malnutrition," Dr. Hamblin said. "But it is no substitute for self-development. Eventually, the sooner the better, Venezuela must produce its own milk and meat."

# U.S. Senate withholds funds for nuclear reprocessing plant

WASHINGTON, July 12 (R). — The U.S. Senate yesterday voted to withhold funds for a nuclear reprocessing plant in a display of support for President Carter's policy of curbing the spread of nuclear weapons.

marked for the plant by a Senate committee, to help prevent the growing production of fuel such as plutonium which could be used to make nuclear weapons.

The Senate instead authorised the expenditure of up to \$14 million on a federal government study of possible alternative uses for the plant, which is under construction at Bagnoli, South Carolina.

President Carter had wanted to withhold the funds, ear-

## ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

\* LONDON, July 12 (AFP). — Cocoa prices rose by £135 per ton on the London market yesterday. Cocoa for delivery this month reached £3,130 as fears of a possible shortage increased.

\* LIMA, July 12 (R). — Some 20 Western hemisphere nations started talks here yesterday on ways to promote nuclear energy as a substitute for oil. The five-day conference of the Inter-American Commission on Nuclear Energy will also examine ways of furthering technological cooperation between Latin American nations.

\* NEW DELHI, July 12 (AFP). — Saudi Arabia may soon start importing drinking water from India, informed sources said yesterday. They said the Indian government had told Saudi authorities recently that they were prepared to accept a Saudi request for water supplies from rivers close to the port of Bombay, which would allow prompt shipment. The sources said a Saudi delegation was expected here shortly to finalise the deal.

\* NICOSIA, Cyprus, July 12 (AFP). — A new 261,000 deadweight ton oil tanker, built by the Japanese company Sasebo Heavy Industries, will be delivered to the Kuwait Oil Tanker Company next Monday, the Middle East Economic Survey, published here, reported yesterday. With the new vessel, the Kuwaiti company will have a fleet of 10 oil tankers totalling 2,137,000 deadweight tons.

\* VALLETTA, July 12 (R). — Thousands of supporters of Malta's ruling Labour Party yesterday demonstrated support of the government's tough line against public service employees who refuse to sign good conduct pledges. The Labour Party supporters marched through Valletta to the Parliament building where Prime Minister Dom Mintoff acknowledged their cheers of support.

\* ANCHORAGE, Alaska, July 12 (R). — The explosion which destroyed a pumping station on the trans-Alaska pipeline could cost the United States tens of millions of dollars in higher oil import bills. Officials of the Alyeska Pipeline Service Company said that the U.S. will have to turn to members of OPEC to make up millions of dollars worth of oil it had expected to get from Alaska's North Slope this winter. "There's no two ways about it, we can't make 1.2 million barrels by the beginning of next year," said Alyeska's Chief Information Office.

\* WASHINGTON, July 12 (R). — The Senate yesterday approved by voice vote President Carter's nomination of Mr. Robert Nooter as Deputy Administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID). The appointment was strongly opposed by Democratic Sen. Edward Kennedy who said Mr. Nooter had been insensitive to human rights, particularly to refugee problems in Indochina and the Middle East.

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Following are official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian fils for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:

Saudi riyal	82.5	93.0
Lebanese pound	107.5	108.0
Syrian pound	80.9	81.2
Iraqi dinar	940	945
Kuwaiti dinar	1137	1141
Egyptian pound	407	417
Libyan dinar	740	750
U.A.R. dirham	83.5	84.5
U.K. sterling	569	578
U.S. dollar	330	332
German mark	140.3	140.7
French franc	67	67.3
Swiss franc	132.3	132.7
Italian lira (for every 100)	34.7	37.6

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies against the dollar at the close of inter-bank trading on the London Foreign Exchange Market yesterday. Tourist rates will differ from those quoted below.

One sterling	=	1.7199 / 201	U.S. dollars
One dollar	=	2.2805 / 115	West German marks
		2.4535 / 50	Dutch guilders
		2.4180 / 95	Swiss francs
		35.55 / 58	Belgian francs
		4.8640 / 50	French francs
		882.70/883.00	Italian lire
		264.30 / 45	Japanese yen
		4.3660 / 90	Swedish crowns
		5.2800 / 30	Norwegian crowns
		5.9880 / 910	Danish crowns

## WALL STREET REPORT

After yesterday's losses, prices declined again Tuesday on the New York Stock Exchange, where the industrial average lost one point and a half in moderately active trading.

Continuing concern that the growth of business activity might slow down in the months ahead is still holding the market back. Declines outnumbered advances at the close by a 744 to 665 margin.

Airlines, computers and oil shares were down. Atlantic Richfield lost one point at 57-1/4. Chemical shares were irregular. Gold mines were firm. Dome Mine gained one point and a half at 51-5/8. Xerox gained one point and a half at 49-1/2.

At the close, the industrial average shows at 903.41, a loss of 2.12 points; Transp at 236.41, a loss of 0.64; utilities at 117.43, a gain of 0.90. 22,470,000 shares changed hands, of which 4,830,000 during the last hour.

## LONDON MARKET REPORT

Stock prices advanced in thin trading, dealers said, and at 15:00 the F.T. index was up 6.3 to 443.1.

Government bonds firmed up to 3/8 point while equity leaders rose as much as 7p.

Gold advanced in response to overseas demand while Canadian and U.S. issues were narrowly mixed.

ICI, Tate and Lyle and Unilever ended between 5p and 7p higher, while smaller gains were scored by Courtaulds, Lucas, Bowater, Turner and Newall and Bats.

Anglo American Corp. extended yesterday's advance by around 10p following continued optimism over the flotation of the East Rand Gold and Uranium Company.

In shipping, Furness Withy met speculative interest by rising 13p.

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INVITATION TENDER NO. 171/77 GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF MATERIALS ANNOUNCES:

"That the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities needs machines and equipment for the tourism project Petra and Jarash. The closing date of the tender is 12 a.m., date 21.9.1977."

Value of tender copy JD 20.

For more specifications please refer to: General Department of Materials King Hussein Street, Amman P.O. Box 7679 -- Tel. 39161/2/3 -- Telex 1587 SUDEPT JO.



A child plays in sandpit beside an urban shanty near the edge of Lake Maracaibo.



FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1977

# Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RIGHTER INSTITUTE

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** You have considerable power now. Get together with bigwigs and discuss your plans and ideas and get satisfying results. A fine time for any mental, intellectual pursuits.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** Meeting with co-workers and finding the best means to speed up production is wise now. Later enjoy company of friends and relatives.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** You have good ideas that can be made to work quickly and well. Improve your budget, also. Be careful in travel of any sort.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** You are able to handle anything of a personal nature well now. Use positive methods. Avoid one who is a busybody.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21)** Get everything better organized in every department of your life so that the future is brighter. Find a better way to please a loved one. Try not to lose your temper.

**LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21)** Having talks with good friends is wise now and much can be accomplished thereby. Show more courtesy toward others.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** Cultivate powerful individuals and gain favors you need. Show your finest abilities and impress them favorably.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** Making new contacts is wise now will help you to develop. But be wary of one who could easily cause you to lose a great deal of money.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** Follow hunches more since they are helpful today and you can come to right decisions. Come to a better understanding with loved one.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** Before you state your ideas and views to partners, make sure you understand what is expected of you by them. You are better able to understand some civic matter now that has been puzzling to you in the past.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** If you apply yourself seriously, you find you can get that bill of work behind you. A good time to update wardrobe.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** Some talent you have needs more practice in order to make it perfect. Plan free time wisely so you don't waste a good day.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** Get into the fundamental home affairs that are important right now and improve conditions, harmony, etc. Some business matter can also be worked out to your satisfaction.

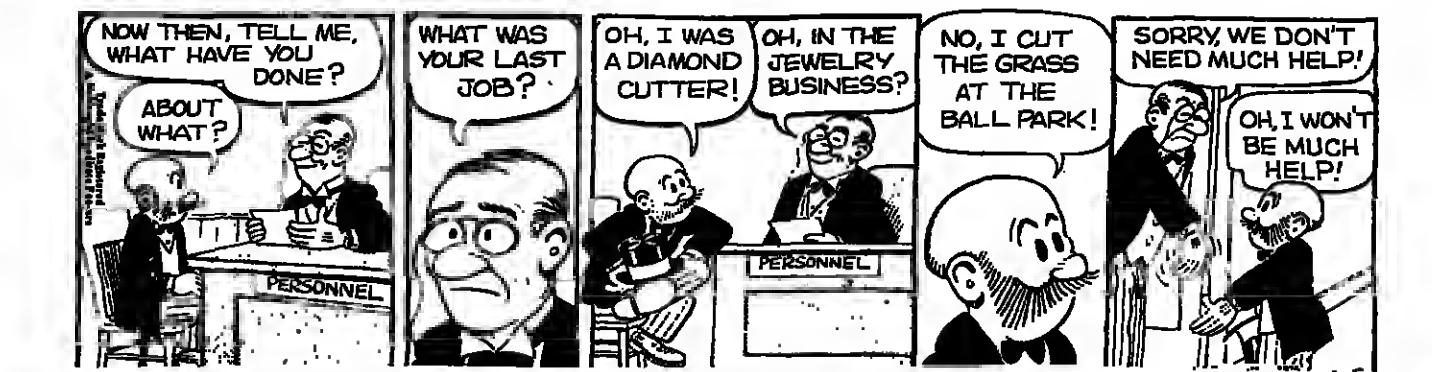
## PEANUTS



## ANDY GAPP



## MUTT & JEFF



## THE FLINTSTONES



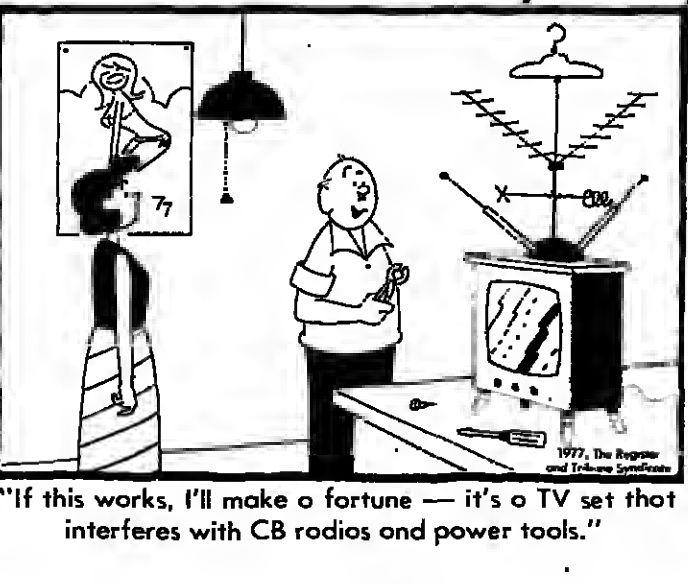
## LAUGHS FROM EUROPE



ENGLAND  
Clifford Lewis

"They don't make formal clothes like they used to!"

## THE BETTER HALF. By Barnes



"If this works, I'll make a fortune — it's a TV set that interferes with CB radios and power tools."

## PROVERB

Never let yourself get worried, hurried or flurried, or else you'll find yourself getting harried, married or buried.

## GORED BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SEARIF  
© 1976, The Chicago Tribune

course, and asks partner to make the decision.

Q.—Can you make six spades on this hand?

DEAR MR. GOREN

♠ 9753  
♥ K Q 53  
♦ 62  
♣ A 104  
♠ J 1042 ♠ 8  
♥ 10864 ♥ J9  
♦ 954 ♦ Q 1087  
♣ K ♣ 987652

A.—Strange as it may seem, there are a number of situations where a pass is the strongest bid you can make. Let us look at one or two. Consider this auction:

South West North East  
2♥ Pass 3♣ 4♠  
6♥ 6♠

West leads the king of clubs.—L. Jackson, San Francisco, Calif.

The hand clearly belongs to North-South. After all, South opened with a two-bid and North made a positive response. The opponents are obviously sacrificing. Since East-West think North-South are going to make 12 tricks, there is a possibility that North-South can make all 13 tricks; but North-South have had little opportunity to exchange information.

If North has one or more losers in spades, he must double to tell his partner that he fears that his side has a quick spade loser. But what if North holds the ace of spades or is void in the suit, yet isn't sure that a grand slam is in the cards? He can get the message across to his partner by making a forcing pass. The pass tells partner North is interested in a grand slam, that he has first-round spade control, but that the final decision is South's. South may not pass—he must either double or bid seven hearts.

Here's another sequence:

South West North East  
1♠ Pass 3♣ 4♠  
4♠ 5♠

♠ 9  
♥ 5  
♦ 10  
♣ 10

♠ 6  
♥ 7  
♦ 3  
♣ 98

Again, this is North-South's hand, so a pass by North would be forcing, asking South to bid on or double. If North wants to defend against five diamonds and does not want his partner to go on to five spades, he must double.

Alternatively, if North is reasonably sure his side can make 11 tricks in spades and that the penalty from five diamonds doubled will not be adequate compensation, he must bid five spades. The forcing pass is used for that "oo-man's" land where North isn't sure about the best

and finesse the jack of diamonds. Now cash the ace and king of hearts. When West turns up with four hearts, cash the ace and king of diamonds and queen of spades, reducing the hand to this position:

declarer discards dummy's club and makes the last two tricks on a crossfit. And if West chooses to discard either plain suit card, he sets up a winner in that suit either in declarer's hand or dummy.

## JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

URPPE

TONJI

FOISSY

RITAU

What are you going to do with all that dough?



WHERE DECISIONS IN CASES OF INJURY ARE APT TO BE MADE.

Print answer here: "O-O-O-O-O" (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CROUP RAINY INVERT FACING  
Answer: What a cook has to do to gain popularity in India—"CURRY" FAVOR

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

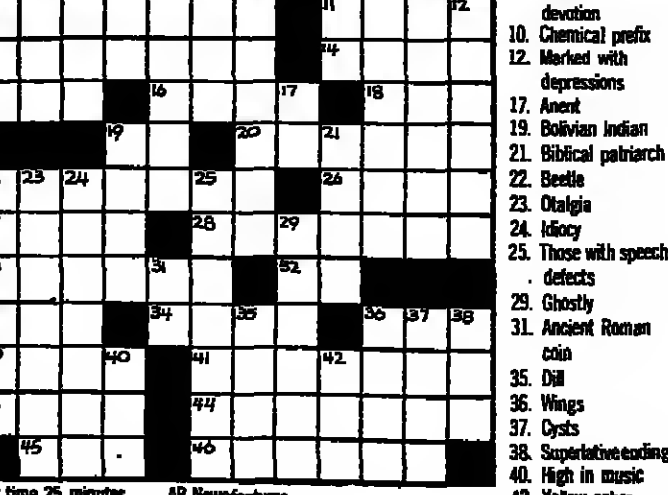
ACROSS

- 1. First game in a series
- 7. Publicity
- 10. Sea mollusk
- 11. Road sign
- 12. Appendix
- 14. Hair prefix
- 15. French pronoun
- 16. Biblical tower
- 18. Scandal
- 19. Among
- 20. Occupant
- 22. Western seagull

- 26. At whatever time
- 27. Took place
- 28. Imagined
- 30. Fields of endeavor
- 32. Exclamation
- 33. Nurse
- 34. sea-godless
- 35. Lustrous mineral
- 36. Overpower
- 39. Official records
- 41. Sets apart
- 43. Primitive Bombay tribesman
- 44. Confident
- 45. Devasiate
- 46. Gothic and Doric

SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

- 1. Ancient Greek coin
- 2. Ancient horses
- 3. Helene Jaffe
- 4. Injurious
- 5. Tennyson
- 6. Connected
- 7. Sorb
- 8. Repeating
- 9. Chivalrous
- 10. devotion
- 11. Chemical prefix
- 12. Marked with depressions
- 17. Anek
- 19. Bolivian Indian
- 21. Biblical patriarch
- 22. Beetle
- 23. Otagia
- 24. Kinky
- 25. Those with speech defects
- 29. Ghostly
- 31. Ancient Roman coin
- 35. Dill
- 36. Wings
- 37. Dye
- 38. Superlative ending
- 40. High in music
- 42. Yellow ochre



Par time 25 minutes AP Newsfeatures

## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION	MBC RADIO	ARRIVALS	DEPARTURES
Channel 3 & 6: 6:00 Quran 6:05 Children's programme 6:30 Arabic series 7:00 Laverne and Shirley 8:00 News in Arabic	6:00 World News 24 hours 6:30 Sarah Ward 6:45 The World Today 6:50 News Press Review 6:55 Terry Wogan's LP Show	7:00 Riyadh, Damascus 7:20 Doha, Kuwait 7:30 Cairo (CA) 7:40 Beirut (BE) 7:50 Muscat, Doha 8:00 Jeddah 8:10 Abu Dhabi 8:20 Agadez 8:30 Larnaca (CY) 8:40 Baghdad (IA) 8:50 Dhahran, Damascus 9:00 Athens (GA) 9:10 London 9:20 Cairo 9:30 Riyadh (SD) 9:40 Kuwait (KC), Doha, Muscat 9:50 Jeddah, Damascus (GA) 10:00 Dhahran, Munich, Damascus (Lithuania) 10:10 London (BA) 10:20 Riyadh	8:00 Agadez 8:15 Beirut (MEA) 8:45 Cairo (EA) 8:50 Beirut 9:05 Rome (AZ) 9:30 Jeddah, Damascus 10:00 Athens, Amsterdam 10:00 Jeddah 10:30 Baghdad 11:00 Larnaca (CY) 12:00 London 12:30 Baghdad (IA) 13:00 Cairo 13:30 Jeddah (SD) 13:45 Kuwait (KC), Doha, Muscat 14:15 Doha, Muscat (GA) 15:15 Dhahran 20:00 Abu Dhabi, Ouhai 20:30 Riyadh 20:30 Kuwait 22:35 Rawalpindi (BA)
Channel 5: 7:30 Sports programme	7:00 News 24 hours 7:30 Sarah Ward 7:45 Report on Religion 8:00 News 8:15 Room at the Top 8:20 Ballet in Britain 8:30 News Press Review 9:40 Look Ahead 9:50 Financial News 10:00 Talkabout 10:30 Command Performance 11:00 News 11:15 Anticraft Travels 11:30 Farming World 12:00 Radio Newsworld 12:15 Brian of Britain 1977 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 News 24 hours 13:30 World Radio Club 14:45 A Jolly Good Show	17:00 Second Hearing 17:49 Book Choice 17:50 Sports Round-up 17:55 News, Radio Newsworld 18:30 Top Twenty 19:00 Outlook - News Summary 19:40 Stock Market Report 19:45 Music of Old Vienna 20:00 News 24 hours 20:30 David Gull's Music 21:00 Report on Religion 21:15 World 21:30 The Men from the Ministry 22:00 News The World Today 22:15 Financial News 22:35 Moment Musical 22:45 Sports Round-up 23:00 News Commentary	18:45 Dhahran 18:50 Athens (GA) 19:00 London 19:20 Cairo 19:30 Riyadh (SD) 19:40 Kuwait (KC), Doha, Muscat 19:50 Jeddah, Damascus (GA) 20:00 Dhahran, Munich, Damascus (Lithuania) 20:10 London (BA) 20:20 Riyadh
RADIO JORDAN	11:00 The Breakfast Show 11:05 (05:00-05:30) and 06:00 06:30 GOTT News, Regional and Topical Report 07:00 VOA Current News Summary 07:30 An official presentation of popular music with feature reports and interviews, answers to listeners' questions, Science Digest 17:00 News Roundup Reports, Actualities, Opinion, Analysis, News Summary	11:00 Special English News 11:05 Feature Space and Man, News Summary 11:30 Music USA (Standards) 11:35 News Roundup, Reports, Actualities, Opinion, Analysis, News Summary 11:40 VOA Newsroom: American Science, Cultural, Letters 11:45 Special English News, VOA World Report 12:05 Music USA (Standards) 12:10 News Roundup Reports, Actualities, Opinion, Analysis, News Summary 12:15 Science Digest 12:30 News Roundup Reports, Actualities, Opinion, Analysis, News Summary	18:45 Dhahran 18:50 Athens (GA) 19:00 London 19:20 Cairo 19:30 Riyadh (SD) 19:40 Kuwait (KC), Doha, Muscat 19:50 Jeddah, Damascus (GA) 20:00 Dhahran, Munich, Damascus (Lithuania) 20:10 London (BA) 20:20 Riyadh
EMERGENCIES	Salon Irbid Fawzi Nuzi (47722) Hamed Khan (25506) Maghanyah Zarga Palatone	18:45 Dhahran 18:50 Athens (GA) 19:00 London 19:20 Cairo 19:30 Riyadh (SD) 19:40 Kuwait (KC), Doha, Muscat 19:50 Jeddah, Damascus (GA) 20:00 Dhahran, Munich, Damascus (Lithuania) 20:10 London (BA) 20:20 Riyadh	18:45 Dhahran 18:50 Athens (GA) 19:00 London 19:20 Cairo 19:30 Riyadh (SD) 19:40 Kuwait (KC), Doha, Muscat 19:50 Jeddah, Damascus (GA) 20:00 Dhahran, Munich, Damascus (Lithuania) 20:10 London (BA) 20:20 Riyadh
Doctors:	Salon Irbid Fawzi Nuzi (47722) Hamed Khan (25506) Maghanyah Zarga Palatone	18:45 Dhahran 18:50 Athens (GA) 19:00 London 19:20 Cairo 19:30 Riyadh (SD) 19:40 Kuwait (KC), Doha, Muscat 19:50 Jeddah, Damascus (GA) 20:00 Dhahran, Munich, Damascus (Lithuania) 20:10 London (BA) 20:20 Riyadh	18:45 Dhahran 18:50 Athens (GA) 19:00 London 19:20 Cairo 19:30 Riyadh (SD) 19:40 Kuwait (KC), Doha, Muscat 19:50 Jeddah, Damascus (GA) 20:00 Dhahran, Munich, Damascus (Lithuania) 20:10 London (BA) 20:20 Riyadh
Pharmacies:	Salon Irbid Fawzi Nuzi (47722) Hamed Khan (25506) Maghanyah Zarga Palatone	18:45 Dhahran 18:50 Athens (GA) 19:00 London 19:20 Cairo 19:30 Riyadh (SD) 19:40 Kuwait (KC), Doha, Muscat 19:50 Jeddah, Damascus (GA) 20:00 Dhahran, Munich, Damascus (Lithuania) 20:10 London (BA) 20:20 Riyadh	18:45 Dhahran 18:50 Athens (GA) 19:00 London 19:20 Cairo 19:30 Riyadh (SD) 19:40 Kuwait (KC), Doha, Muscat 19:50 Jeddah, Damascus (GA) 20:00 Dhahran, Munich, Damascus (Lithuania) 20:10 London (BA) 20:20 Riyadh

### OUT AND ABOUT

First Chinese restaurant in Jordan. First Circle, Jabal Amman, near the Abilay School or CHIL. Tel. 25592. Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, coffee-shop, snack bar and patisserie. Oriental and European specialties.

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### QUICK MEAL

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### RESTAURANT TAIWAN TOURISMO

3rd Circle Jabal Amman supply Chinese food and special family dinner: only JD 1.250 including one soup one dish plain rice or bread. Welcome and enjoy our typical delicious Chinese food. Many many thanks for your kindly patronage.

For advertising in above columns contact "Sout Wa Soura" Tel. 33669. Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.



# Finland to extradite hijackers

HELSINKI, July 12 (R). — Finland will send back to the Soviet Union the two young Russian hijackers who forced a Soviet airliner to land at Helsinki airport, Foreign Minister Paavo Vaeuryinen announced today.

The Soviet Union had officially requested their extradition, he told a press conference.

Finland would naturally comply with the Soviet request as it is required to do under a bilateral treaty with the Soviet Union, the foreign minister said.

No one died, however, during the Helsinki hijack drama. It began on Sunday night when Mr. Alexander Zagimjak, 19, and Mr. Gennady Schulko, 22, commandeered a TU-134 airliner

on a Soviet domestic flight and demanded to be flown to Sweden.

The plane landed at Helsinki because it had insufficient fuel to reach Stockholm.

Finnish Interior Minister Elno Uusitalo said the hijackers were armed only with dummy grenades.

They surrendered to the Finnish authorities early today after the last three hostages remaining from the airliner's original 72 passengers managed to escape.

The hijackers had released most of their passenger hostages in separate batches yesterday as negotiations continued over their demand for fuel to enable the airliner to fly on to a friendly Western country.

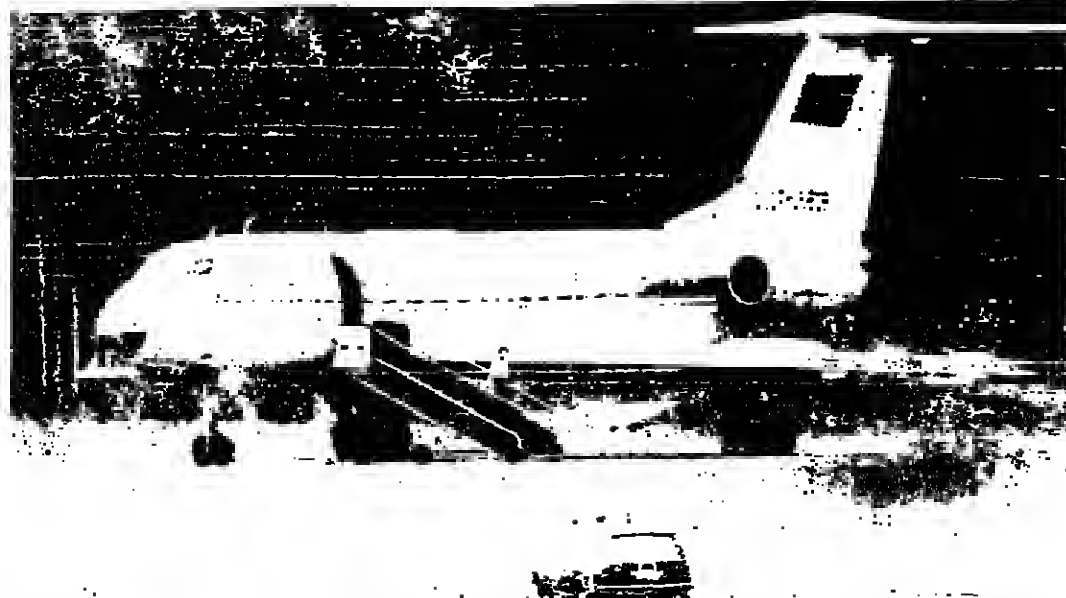
Six of the passengers got out of the plane by wriggling through a rear window and the last three hostages escaped today as the hijackers fell asleep.

The freed passengers, who included women and children, were hustled away by officials from the Soviet Embassy in Helsinki. They were flown back to the Soviet Union last night.

The airliner's crew, who had been separated from the hijackers by a locked bullet-proof door, had scrambled out of the plane earlier through the narrow cockpit windows.

A Messina light aircraft was parked next to the airliner at a remote part of Helsinki airport yesterday and police sources said the hijackers were told several times they could board it for a flight out of the country.

But the hijackers refused because the Finnish government would not allow them to take their weapons with them, the sources said.



**HIJACKED** -- First of the two Soviet hijackers of the Aeroflot airliner comes down the steps of the plane at Helsinki airport Tuesday morning after the two agreed to surrender. In the foreground a police car is waiting. (AP wirephoto).

# French papers publish photo of man said involved in Fiat kidnap case

PARIS, July 12 (Agencies) — French newspapers today published a photograph of a man said by police to be involved in the kidnapping of Fiat executive Luchino Revelli-Beaumont, who was freed yesterday after 89 days in captivity.

Police said the photograph came from a false Costa Rican passport, but would not say where they obtained it or how they linked it with the kidnapping.

The photograph, published in the press by police request, showed a man aged about 30 to 35 with heavy moustache and dark wavy hair covering his ears. The signature beside it on the passport page read F. Vega-Lopez.

A former minister in the Dominican Republic, Senor Hector Aristy, was arrested on June 14 and was later charged with kidnapping. He had been acting as an intermediary between the kidnapers and the Revelli-Beaumont family.

Signor Revelli-Beaumont's son Paolo told reporters last night that the family had paid a ransom, but declined to reveal how much, where or how.

The kidnapers, from a group calling itself the Committee for Revolutionary Socialist Unity, originally asked the Fiat car company to pay \$30 million, they apparently reduced

their demands later.

A Fiat spokesman said the company had not paid any ransom money.

Signor Paolo Revelli-Beaumont said all his contacts with the kidnapers had been by telephone and he had not managed to learn anything about them.

Signor Revelli-Beaumont, 58, head of Fiat's operations in France, was seized outside his Paris home on April 13 and was found by police yesterday at Versailles, southwest of Paris, after an anonymous telephone call.

He was kept blindfolded for most of his time in captivity, but was in good health.

In Bern Swiss police revealed today that a ransom of \$2 million was handed over in Geneva last Friday for the release of Signor Revelli-Beaumont.

The transaction took place at dusk on the banks of the Rhone River, in the centre of Geneva, the police said.

The person who handed over the money informed the police today of the transaction, the police said.

The police refused to identify the person and would not say if the money had been supplied by the Revelli-Beaumont family or by the Fiat company.

Further evidence comes from the testimony of Signor Revelli-Beaumont himself, who told police he believes that during his 89 days of captivity he was held in the cellar of a country house.

He described the room as 3 sq. metres in area, and furnished only with a bed, an alcove, a toilet, and a shower.

When the kidnapers brought him his meals, they would first knock at the door, and he then had to turn his face to the wall.

Sounds he heard outside the house caused him to believe it was not far from an airport.



**BEFORE RELEASE** -- Signor Luchino Revelli-Beaumont, President of the French subsidiary of Fiat, as he appears in a photo mailed Monday to the Paris newspaper Le Monde a few hours before his release by kidnapers. The photo was taken by Signor Revelli-Beaumont's captors. (AP wirephoto).

# U.S., U.K., USSR open meet today to consider total ban on nuclear tests

GENEVA, July 12 (R). — Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union open private talks here tomorrow to try to negotiate a complete ban on testing nuclear weapons, with renewed hopes for a break in a 14-year deadlock in the issue.

The three nations will try to reach agreement on key elements of an international treaty to present to the 30-nation Geneva Disarmament Conference.

Chief U.S. disarmament negotiator Paul Warnke will lead the American team. The Soviet Union has sent the head of its State Committee on Atomic Energy, Mr. Igor Moroktea, while Britain will be represented by its Ambassador in East Berlin, Mr. Percy Cradock.

The talks will take place outside the framework of the Geneva conference in the diplomatic missions here of the three powers, and officials said they expected few details to be made public. China and France, the world's two other nuclear powers will not be represented. Neither has signed the 1963 treaty outlawing tests in the atmosphere, outer space and under water, neither takes part in the Geneva conference, and neither has renounced testing.

But states at the Geneva conference, critical of the Soviet Union and the U.S. in the past for negotiating major disarmament measures outside the 30-nation forum, have pressed the superpowers to go ahead with the initiative for a complete testing ban even if China and France continue to keep their distance.

In a separate development, the White House said in Washington yesterday that President Carter is pleased by

the serious atmosphere in which the Soviet Union began negotiations with the United States last month for arms control measures in the Indian Ocean area.

The president expressed his view after conferring with negotiator Paul Warnke, who headed the U.S. delegation at the talks in Moscow from June 22 to 27.

The White House said the negotiations were tentatively scheduled to resume in September.

Presidential Press Secretary Jody Powell said Mr. Carter "expressed his satisfaction that the talks were held in a serious atmosphere without polemics."

"He is hopeful of working out an arms control agreement which will recognize the legitimate interests of both nations, while avoiding an escalating arms race in that region," Mr. Powell added.

Mr. Carter called several times during his election campaign last year for the "complete demilitarisation" of the Indian Ocean.

But during a visit to Washington by Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser on June 22 Mr. Carter said the first objective was to "stabilise the status quo and refrain from further military escalation in the area."

The U.S. recently improved an important base on the British Indian Ocean Island of Diego Garcia, while the Soviet Union has built various installations in Somalia.

# 'Ein Jallout Brigade reportedly disbanded

KUWAIT, July 12 (AFP). — Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasser Arafat has disbanded the Egyptian brigade of the Palestine Liberation Army and taken most of its members into the Fatah guerrilla movement, the former head of the PLA said in an interview published today.

Gen. Mishah Budeiry, who was dismissed last year after he came out in favour of the Syrian army's entry into Lebanon, was interviewed by the daily Al Qabas.

Other members of the disbanded 'Ein Jallout Brigade, one of four belonging to the PLA, had become PLA officials in various parts of the world, he said.

The three other brigades are based in Iraq, Jordan and Syria.

# Top Chinese missile expert admits People's Republic is "lagging behind"

By Peter Griffiths

PEKING, July 12 (R). — In an unusual display of candour Peking's top missile expert has admitted China is "lagging behind" in scientific research and has called for freer academic debate to help put matters right.

American-educated Dr. Chien Hsueh-sen, the father of modern Chinese rocketry, said one of the foremost tasks of scientific workers was to "encourage a hundred schools of thought to contend."

Writing in the latest edition of the Communist Party theoretical journal, Red Flag, he added China should "learn from the best developed in other countries..."

Until last October's purge of the radical leftist Gang of Four, such sentiments would have been heresy and their authors attacked for "slavish worship of things foreign."

"We should take a realistic approach in viewing the gap between China's current scientific and technological position and advanced world levels... we are lagging to a considerable degree in most items," the scientist wrote.

The Maoist slogan "Let a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend" sparked a brief period of free speech in the mid-50's. The resulting flood of criticism from dissatisfied intellectuals was quickly suppressed with a rectification campaign to "isolate the enemies of socialism."

Nobody is likely to risk interpreting the slogan's exhumation as another permit to criticise the system. The latest contention among "schools of thought" is likely to be restricted to the realms of scientific formulae.

Dr. Chien, born in Shanghai in 1909, specialised in nuclear physics and rocket propulsion. He became the youngest-ever professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

During World War II he was so trusted that Washington made him director of the rocket section of the National Defense Scientific Advisory Board. Later he became one of a tiny handful of scientific brain-trusters assigned to map out America's priorities in cold war missile development.

He was arrested by the FBI in 1950 for trying to ship eight crates of scientific documents to China via Hong Kong. In

1955, after admitting he was a communist, he was permitted to emigrate to China. At the time it was said to have been in exchange for nine American prisoners from the Korean war.

His article follows a flurry of scientific gatherings and conferences held throughout the country as part of the fresh "moderate" programme to boost industry and technology.

In science, as in virtually every other sphere, the propaganda line disseminated before October last year has been repudiated. The new emphasis is firmly on production, with only ritual injections of ideology.

Among other things, Dr. Chien called for implementation of the "party's policy on intellectuals."

The purged radicals are blamed for oppression of intellectuals, probably including Dr. Chien and his colleagues, which began with the mid-50's Cultural Revolution.

"Their (the radicals') maltreatment and persecution of intellectuals was one of the marks of their fascist dictatorship," according to one recent official press commentary.

# Schmidt, Trudeau discuss end to Canadian embargo on uranium sales

OTTAWA, July 12 (R). — Tentative ways for Canada to end a six-month-old embargo on uranium sales to its Western allies were discussed in talks here between visiting West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, a senior Canadian official reported.

Canadian concern over nuclear proliferation prompted it to impose the embargo last January, a particular affecting West Germany which relies heavily on nuclear energy and previously took up to 40 per cent of its raw uranium supplies from Canada.

The Canadian official stressed that during the two hours

of talks yesterday between Herr Schmidt and Mr. Trudeau, who was joined by several of his ministers, there was no agreement on how or when sales might be resumed.

But he added there was a meeting of minds in several areas, including a shared feeling over the importance of the nuclear study group set up by the economic summit of seven non-communist states in London last May.

This group is investigating dealing with nuclear waste and techniques of reprocessing nuclear fuels that reproduce highly

toxic nuclear materials. These problems are of particular concern in Canada.

The suggestion made at the talks was that if the two-year study, now in its early stages, looked like offering a framework for future use of nuclear energy acceptable to both sides, then Canada might consider resuming supplies before the study was completed, the official said.

The two sides also agreed that officials from both countries should start meetings to study the issue.



**FOOD POISON VICTIMS** -- Victims to a furniture fair in Osaka, Japan, hit by acute food poisoning suffer from stomach-aches and other symptoms while waiting for their turn for transport to hospitals on Sunday afternoon. Police on Monday questioned the caterers of the lunch suspected of causing some 1,500 cases of food poisoning. A fleet of 15 ambulances, 30 police cars and three buses ferried the victims to hospitals for about three hours on Sunday. (AP wirephoto).

# South Korea wants guarantee of instant U.S. intervention

SEOUL, July 12 (AFP). — South Korea insists that the United States guarantee instant military intervention if North Korea invades after a U.S. military pull-out, press reports said here yesterday.

The reports, centered on the visit of U.S. Under-Secretary of State for Political Affairs Philip Habib, said Mr. Habib was here to find a political solution to the impasse confronted by the South Korean-U.S. ad hoc committee preparing the U.S. troop withdrawal.

The reports said South Korea wanted a written U.S. guarantee of intervention, but the U.S. side was understood to oppose this. The U.S. position was that nothing more could be guaranteed than was set out in the U.S.-Korea Mutual Defence Treaty. The treaty stipulates that the U.S. will act in the event of an external armed attack against South Korea, but in accordance with the U.S. Constitution.

Mr. Habib had a half-hour meeting yesterday with Foreign Minister Park Tong Jin. A South Korean spokesman said it was a courtesy visit.

# WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

## Djibouti prime minister named

\* DJIBOUTI, July 12 (R). — Mr. Ahmad Dini Ahmad, President of the National Assembly of Djibouti, was today officially named prime minister of the newly independent republic. His appointment was made public in a communique from the office of the President Hassan Gouled. Last week's presidential statement that the president of the republic would assume the functions of head of the government became void as a result of Mr. Dini's appointment.

## 300 Ethiopian troops reportedly captured

\* KHARTOUM, July 12 (AFP). — Three hundred Ethiopian troops were taken prisoner last Tuesday when the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) seized the town of Daganbary 30 kms. south of Asmara, the Sudan News Agency (SUNA) reported today. The Eritreans, who are fighting for the independence of Ethiopia's Red Sea province, are supported by Sudan. The SUNA report said the EPLF forces also seized large quantities of arms and ammunition, plus medical supplies. Some of the captured weapons were Israeli-made, SUNA said.

## Bodies of 19 Israeli soldiers found

\* CAIRO, July 12 (R). — The bodies of 19 Israeli soldiers killed during the 1973 war have been found on the east bank of the Suez Canal, an Egyptian military spokesman said today. The spokesman, quoted by the Middle East News Agency, said the bodies were found during work to widen the Suez Canal. Arrangements would be made to return the bodies to Israeli authorities, he added.

## Talks on Falkland Islands begin today

\* ROME, July 12 (AFP). — Talks between Britain and Argentina on the future of the Falkland Islands will start here tomorrow and last until Friday, British sources said today. They added that Foreign Office Under-Secretary Hugh Cortazzi who leads the British delegation arrived here today. His Argentinian counterpart Gonkar Allara arrived yesterday.

## Waldheim meets Polish leader in Warsaw

\* WARSAW, July 12 (AFP). — Dr. Kurt Waldheim, Secretary General of the United Nations, met Polish party leader Edward Gierek here yesterday on the first day of a visit to Poland, the Polish news agency PAP reported. It said the meeting took place in a "friendly and cordial atmosphere" and covered international problems and the role of the U.N. in strengthening peace, security and cooperation. Mr. Waldheim, who is due to spend four days in Poland, arrived from Vienna earlier yesterday accompanied by his wife and daughter.

## Bangladeshi leader to visit Burma

\* DACCA, July 12 (AFP). — Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman will pay a four-day state visit to Burma from July 20 at the invitation of Burmese President Ne Win. It was announced here yesterday. This will be the first visit by a Bangladeshi head of state to neighbouring Burma.

## "Danny the Red" may be in Paris

\* PARIS, July 12 (AFP). — Mr. Daniel Cohn-Bendit, the former radical student leader, is believed to have defied a ban on his entering France and returned to Paris, airport police here said today. They said that four people waving red flags gave a noisy welcome on Sunday night to a man of Mr. Cohn-Bendit's celebrated bulk who flew in from Nice. The Interior Ministry, which imposed the ban because of the German-born's role in the May 1968 strikes and demonstrations, refused to comment today. Mr. Cohn-Bendit, tagged "Danny the Red" as much for the colour of his hair as for his politics, recently made a public pledge to return. He was speaking from West Germany in a French television debate with Mr. Maurice Grimaud, former Paris prefect in charge of law and order in 1968. Mr. Grimaud good-naturedly accepted E.A. Cohn-Bendit's self-given invitation to visit him.



**ZURICH'S IRAN AIR** -- While Swiss Minister of Economics Ernst Brugger visits Iran, a bomb completely destroyed the office of Iran Air airlines in Zurich early on Monday morning. A Zurich newspaper received a letter from a group calling itself the "Ernst Brugger Commando" (after the minister) declaring it had attacked the office in protest against "torture in Iran". The fire caused damage estimated at 500,000 Swiss francs (over £100,000), but no one was injured. (AP wirephoto).

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